



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Rebel War Steamers.

The special dispatch to the Chicago Times, reporting the arrival at Mobile Bay of ten iron-clad gunboats for the rebels, appears to be exclusively the news of that paper. No other paper reports it, although reports from Memphis of the same date have been received. It is scarcely probable that so many war vessels could be fitted out and sent from Europe without the knowledge of our government. If true, it is certainly a discouraging circumstance, but we hope it will turn out a canard.

The French in the Gulf of Mexico.

The report that Mr. Seward has protested against the concentration of a large French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, is probably true. The war against Mexico is without good cause, and is itself an indication of hostility towards us. It is said that the French have taken possession of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, opposite Sonora, a few hundred miles south of the southern boundary of California.

This, together with the great increase in the number of their vessels of war in our neighborhood, bodes no good to us.

A Platform upon which all Loyal Men Can Unite.

A convention of committees, representing the chamber of commerce, the union defence committee, and the common council of the city of New York, met on the 23d instant, and appointed a committee of ten to consider what further action is necessary to carry into effect the call of the President for additional troops. Nothing is said as to the former political opinions of the members, and we infer that the subject was not discussed, although it is to be presumed that all shades of political difference were represented.

The committee adopted a resolution in favor of the importance of enlisting, at this time, only for the regiments now in the field. This will strike every one as the most expeditious method of at once strengthening the army.

The following resolutions were then adopted, expressive of the sense of the committee, to which we would call the special attention of all loyal citizens:

Resolved, That we look upon the present as the crisis of the rebellion—a crisis from which we see no deliverance other than in the most prompt and energetic action.

Resolved, That every person and every community of doubtful loyalty should be regarded as disloyal; and the announcement should be made that we rely on no qualified Unionist to aid us in this contest for great principles, but trust only in the truly loyal, who will sacrifice property, life, and even opinion for the common good.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when we must strike for our national life, using every weapon God has given us, and calling on our aid every person who can be drawn from the rebels or added to our cause. That a proclamation of the commander-in-chief, declaring the provisions of the recent law of Congress to be the sentiment of the government, and that they will be enforced, would secure to the Union cause thousands of laborers, thousands of fighting men, and millions of co-operating well-wishers. That the welfare of our country, the lives of loyal soldiers, and the happiness of loyal families all over the free states demand the proclamation.

Resolved, That every day's delay complicates our relations both foreign and domestic, gives the rebels strength, and is wasting hundreds of good and true men; and it is far better that every rebel soldier perish than that one more loyal soldier should die.

And therefore it is that we, with entire unanimity, most respectfully and most earnestly call upon the president to act in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and immediately issue the order which will take from the rebels their great source of strength, while it will diminish their army by calling to the defense of their homes large numbers of rebel officers and men. And we assure the president that in this, as in every act of his administration, the people of the free states will sustain the policy while the civilized world will applaud the proclamation of emancipation.

All men might not be willing to sustain "every act" of the administration during the time it has been in power. We presume there are some things which the administration itself would not now approve, but would in the future act differently, under the same circumstances since the light of experience has demonstrated mistakes; but in the sense that the errors of the past are not included, and that every act shall be designed to speedily wipe out the rebellion, the whole loyal people of this country, with one voice approve of these resolutions. They contain the whole gospel of the conduct of the war, and so much better express our own idea upon the subject, than any thing we could write that we present them to our readers for their consideration. Can we not all, with one accord say aye, and amen to these patriotic resolutions?

MILWAUKEE, July 31.

The great war meeting to-day bids fair to be a grand affair. The streets are already a moving mass of human beings. Owen Lovejoy, of Ill., has arrived. Wisconsin is completely aroused, and the excitement is intense.

A Story of Counterparts.

A quiet, uneventful life was mine until I left the shelter of my father's roof in Gotham and accepted the desk of a bookkeeper in the wholesale clothing establishment of Shears & Prescott, in the busy little city of Weston.

But there, one fine afternoon in October just in the midst of the Indian summer, I invited Lillie Prescott, with whom I was very nearly in love, to walk in the Park with me.

Her little hand, in its delicate primrose-colored glove, rested on my arm, her black eyes were lifted to my face. I felt particularly tender and confidential, and at once with the world. We were speaking of the gorgeousness of the distant hills, clothed, as they were, in their mantles of crimson foliage, when I was brought to a stop by hearing my name pronounced in a tone neither sweet nor agreeable:

"Mr. Smith, I'll just trouble you to stop a minute!"

I looked up. A woman of fifty, or thereabouts, effectually blocked up the sidewalk before us; indeed, her proportions were colossal. If ever I have seen the personification of indignation, I saw it in her expressive countenance.

"Madam!" I exclaimed, retreating a little from the battery of flashing gray eyes which she brought to bear upon me.

"You needn't madam me!" cried she, waxing redder. "I'll just trouble you to settle this little bill." And she thrust an ominous piece of paper before my eyes, which read substantially:

Richard Smith to Mrs. Johanna Douglas, Dr.
For six months' board and washing. \$12
For six months' board and washing. \$12

I returned the bill to her.

"I owe you nothing, madam. I never saw you before in my life."

"You needn't lie to me!" cried she, setting her arms akimbo. "I ain't kept a genteel boarding house fifteen years for nothing, sir. You'll either fork over on the spot or I'll take the law."

"Take it," remarked I; you're welcome to it."

"You think to snare me, young man; remember what you promised; I'll have you up for it as sure as my name is Boggins. I'll learn you better than to deceive a trusting widow woman in that way. You deceitful hypocrite."

"Madam, you insult me."

"Oh! it looks well for such as you to stand on your dignity. Mighty lofty all at once. You've forgot the cream sapsucker I used to make you, and the kisses you used to give me every evening, after the rest of them was gone to bed. You've forgot the half dozen shirts I made you, and never charged you a cent. You've forgot that you solemnly promised you'd marry me next Tuesday morning. You've forgot that have you?"

"Yes—yes—I never; no!" stammered I, dropping Miss Lillie's arm in great consternation.

"Do you dare deny it?" cried she in a rage.

"Yes, forever, and a day afterward!" I roared out. "Do you think I would marry an old termagant like you? I'd sooner wed my grandmother!"

I saw the fire dash up in her eyes. The widow was waxing dangerous. I dodged the reticule she aimed at my head, and fell over backward as she charged upon me with her half-mourning parasol. Miss Lillie turned and fled. I thought discretion the better part of valor, so I leaped over a garden fence near at hand, and was immediately attacked by a large watchdog that sprang out of a kennel near by. I seized a dabbled pond and, hurling it at the belligerent dog, found good my escape by forcing a dog pond and reaching the next street, from which I hurried home at the best pace I could command.

I was resolved that I would not remain in Weston a day longer. Evidently there was in the city some other Richard Smith, for whose notoriety I was mistaken.

I penned a hasty note to my employers, giving my reasons for leaving them—packed my trunks, paid my board, and, marking my baggage "H. D. Smith, New Hampton," I entered the cars for the locality specified on my trunks.

In selecting New Hampton as my destination, I had no very definite purpose in view; but in a place of its size I had no doubt of being able to secure some lucrative business, and the office of "boots" was better, if I could be left unmolested, than the state of President, if I must lose my identity and be attacked by viragoes in the streets.

It was noon of the next day when the train whirled up to the depot at New Hampton. I alighted, and was hastening down the platform to look after my baggage, when I saw a young lady in a brown silk walking dress, earnestly regarding me. As she caught my eye, she threw up her veil and sprang towards me. As the veil swept back it revealed the loveliest face I had ever looked upon. I had never dreamed of anything half so beautiful. In involuntary admiration I stood still. She threw herself into my arms—her arms fell round my neck—her velvet cheek touched mine—and such a kiss as she planted on my lips! My face went in a blaze. I felt as if I had been stewed in honey, with lavender for flavoring.

She repeated the kiss—the munificent little angel—exclaiming:

"Dear, dear Richard! How delighted I am that you have come at last."

I was dumb. My mouth was sealed up with the sweetness of her kisses. I dared not speak lest I should dissolve the spell.

"We have been expecting you for four days! Only think what a period of suspense!" went out of the soft voice of the lady, as clasping my hand she drew me unresistingly to a phaeton in waiting:

"There, make yourself easy. I'm going to drive. Isn't it pleasant to be waited on, Richard?"

The arch brown eyes sought mine as drawing up the fur-lined robes, my companion shook the reins over the white horses, and we were whirled rapidly away.

"Papa is so anxious to see you once more, Richard; but his rheumatism is worse to-day and he could not drive down. William is absent on an errand for the bride. But I would come. I wanted so much to be the first one to greet you, dear Richard! Alice is so beautiful, and so deeply, beautifully happy, Richard, you ought to be the most grateful man alive!"

"I—I—believe I am," exclaimed I, as, clanking his favor-me with the little car which, this time, I repaid, with compound interest, and then blushed boiling hot to think of it.

At this moment the phaeton stopped at the door of a fine old mansion on an aristocratic street; and, mechanically, I alighted and lifted out my companion.

The hall door was flung open. The clasp of the young lady drew me within in the vestibule; her musical voice called softly at the door of a boudoir—

"Alice, Richard has come!"

Instantly the door flew open, and a dark-haired, beautiful woman came forth. She gazed at me an instant with unutterable tenderness, and then embraced me with a mingling of fervor and shyness absolutely bewildering.

Verily I was a favored individual.

An elderly gentleman, supporting himself by a cane, now came forward and saluted me calling me his "dear son," and cutting short everything I attempted to say by his joyful volubility.

The Folding doors separating the sitting room and parlors were thrown apart. I heard the subdued hum of voices, the rustling of heavy silks; and, waiting in the alcove arch of an east window, I saw a clergyman in gown and bands.

"Take her," he said, with emotion, "and may God prosper you. We will have the most important thing first, and dinner afterward. The guests are already getting impatient."

I glanced at Alice's dress. It was bridal white; and her beautiful hair was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms. The sight gave me a tremor. I felt weak and faint. My pallor must have alarmed Alice; for she clutched my arm wildly, and at the same time gazed into my face with painful anxiety.

"What is it, Richard? Are you ill?" Merciful heaven! Helen, look at him! He is ill!"

"It is nothing—nothing!" "Only I cannot—not marry you!"

"Oh, heaven!" cried Alice, in horrified dismay; and seeing she was about to fall, I flung my arm around her for support. At this moment the hall door was opened, and, turning to the sound, I saw with my own eyes my second self enter the room. My exact counterpart, Richard Smith No. 2, in a black frock coat, rushed towards me with wild ejaculation, and, tearing the half-fainting Alice from my arms, he planted a firm grasp upon my throat. I put my hand upon the same locality of my body.

"What are you doing?" I thundered in response.

"Your life shall pay the forfeit!" he exclaimed, with mad violence. "The man who has dared to win Alice Hereford's love shall die!"

"Gentlemen!" interrupted the sweet voice of her whom they called Helen—"be patient, there is some mistake. Which of you is named Richard Smith?"

"I am!" replied I.

"I am!" replied my counterpart.

"But which of you is Richard Smith, the son of Archibald Smith?"

"I am," said my second self.

"And I am not," said I; "my father's name was Robert."

Helen looked at me a moment, half in doubt evidently, how to treat matter what had occurred. Finally, she held out her hand.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Smith; it was all a careless mistake of my own. Can you forgive me?"

I thought of the kisses she had given me, and wished the same mistake might be made over again, though I was wise enough not to make known my wish.

"Let me explain," she continued frankly. "We were expecting my brother Richard home from the south, where he has been some four or five months past, and we were quite sure that he would arrive on the train that brought you; he has been some years engaged to Miss Hereford, and the marriage ceremony was to take place immediately on his arrival; I went down to the depot to welcome him; and, because of the striking similarity in your respective personal appearances, I mistook a stranger for my brother. That is all. Brother Richard, Mr. Smith is entirely blameless of wrong. We gave him no time for explanations. Let me present you to each other as friends."

My counterpart shook hands with me, and begged my pardon for dislocating my necktie. I granted it, and begged his pardon for committing a like depredation on his necktie.

And then, at a sign from the elderly gentleman, we all walked into the drawing room, where, in a brief space of time, my counterpart was made the husband of the blushing Alice.

The acquaintance so singularly begun with the Smith family soon ripened into friendship, and became one of the most precious of life's blessings to me.

Helen Smith had kissed me, and she could not forget it. If a man can get a woman to think of him—it hardly matters in what way—he has a claim on her; and so it was in my case. I believe I never met Helen but she blushed at the memory which stole over her.

Three months after our first meeting, she kissed me again and called me "Dear Richard." And this time she was well aware that she was not addressing her brother.

Is it a fortunate thing to have a counterpart? When I think of the boarding house keeper, I say "No," but when I look at Helen and recall the circumstances of our introduction, I am accustomed to answer, "Yes."

The Gray Uniform of the Fifth Regiment.

We have received several letters from members of the 5th regiment, complaining that the gray uniform provided by the state was discarded before it was worn out, and that the soldiers are now required to pay twenty dollars for it, ten dollars having been deducted from their last payment, and the balance is to be taken from their next payment.

One of these letters is accompanied by a letter from Senator Doolittle, stating that he has been informed by Senator Howe, that in a similar case in another Wisconsin regiment, no such deduction was made, and that it was then decided by the military authorities in Washington that the matter was to be arranged in the account with the state.

We are not familiar enough with the "red tape" of the government to say how this wrong should be corrected, but certainly it is unjust to compel the volunteers, who are receiving only \$13 a month from the government, to pay for a uniform they have not worn out and which was furnished them by the proper state authorities. It is a case which ought to enlist the efforts of those who are in a position to do something, and have the means of knowing how to do it.

The feeling in Russia, both with the common people and those in official circles, is represented as almost unanimously in favor of the United States and against the rebels.

Twenty-First Regiment.—The place of rendezvous for the 21st regiment (Colonel Sweet) has been established at Oshkosh, instead of Fond du Lac, as has heretofore been announced.

A majority of the disaffected grain shovellers at New York have resumed their labors, and the strike may be said to have had its day. The matter will probably have an amicable adjustment, and the elevators be retained in use.

An Example Worthy of Imitation.—The officers of the Commercial Bank of Rochester, N. Y., (seven in number) have procured seven men to enlist as their substitutes, paying each one fifty dollars. The men have all been excepted, and are duly enrolled.

Warm, hot, hotter, hottest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Once in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 30.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, has just arrived.

The ram Queen had arrived from Vicksburg. On her way up, when near Princeton Point, she was fired into by a rebel battery from the shore. Some twelve or fifteen shots plunged into her, killing one man and wounding several others.

Shortly afterwards, the steamer Sallie Ward came down and attempted to run by the battery. A shot struck her steam pipe, disabling her, when she drifted with the current to shore, where she was captured, and her entire crew were taken prisoners by the rebels.

It is feared that both the Pike and De Soto have met the same fate.

Memphis, July 28, via Cairo, 30.

Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Sherman to take possession of all unoccupied stores, dwellings and manufactories for the government; also, where absent owners are rebels, collect taxes for the government.

The military commission have commenced taking a list.

Guerrillas captured prominent citizens of Haywood county, Tenn., on Saturday for selling cotton. One was shot dead while attempting to escape. The rest were taken to Mississippi.

Price has twenty-five cannon across the Mississippi, near Napoleon. He is endeavoring to cross his whole army.

The rebels say Price is to command in Missouri, Hindman in Arkansas, and Magruder over both. The Union forces are ample to check them.

Vicksburg, July 21, via Cairo, July 30.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—By arrangement between Commodore Davis and Farragut, the attempt to take the rebel ram Arkansas was set for yesterday morning. Commodore Farragut did not like to leave the Arkansas loose, and hence concocted the attempt to take her. At daylight the Benton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Bragg and Essex weighed anchor and dropped down the river. Just above the point, the Essex passed the rest of the fleet and steamed down the river, while the guns and other boats behind engaged the land batteries. The cannonading was terrific. Every guard in town seemed to have its gun. The Essex closed its ports and casemates, and steamed on amid a shower of balls, intending to run directly into the Arkansas and grapple her. As she neared the Arkansas she discharged her heavy 11-inch bow guns and rushed on, but in the smoke the cable of the Arkansas had been cut, so that she swung round, and the Essex ran into the shore. For ten minutes, then, the Essex and Arkansas were at close quarters, and the shots were incessant.

The Essex evidently did much damage to her formidable opponent, but finding herself unsupported, she was forced to drop down the river. The Essex lost one man killed and three wounded. She received ten shots, three of which went through her. Capt. Porter, of the Essex, feels considerably disgraced that he was not more nobly supported. The Benton, Cincinnati and Louisville certainly indulged in the fight at Louisville long range. Damage was done in the escape of the Essex beyond doubt. Although the Queen of the West could not accomplish much, she nevertheless went in for her share of the blows, and got ten or a dozen shots through her. She hit the Arkansas two heavy shots. The effort, at all events, is a failure. The Arkansas lies still under the frowning guns of Vicksburg.

The rumor that Gen. Sterling Price is coming in upon us from above gains strength. The rumor of his crossing at Gaines' Landing, comes to us from too many sources not to have some foundation.

Considerable quantities of stores and cattle have also crossed there.

The negroes lately employed on the canal are being returned this morning. Commodore Farragut's vessel, the Ceres, was fired into, while coming up the river from returning slaves, and a captain of the 7th Vermont killed, and several soldiers wounded.

The rebels are playing a desperate game at Greenville. Every transport is fired into by small artillery and fire arms. The Wilson, on her next trip up, was riddled, and the Victoria, the last boat down, receiving a half dozen cannon shot through her. It is feared that the Lady Pike and Sallie Ward have been burned by the rebels. Five of our gunboats are now undergoing repairs. They were never so much needed as now.

Above Greenville, July 20.

The Queen of the West has just passed the rebel batteries, receiving about a dozen shots and having one man killed, J. W. Spencer, carpenter of the Cincinnati. Several effective shots were fired from the Queen of the West, but it is impossible to know anything of the damage done, as the rebel guns and sharpshooters are completely concealed by the thick underbrush, their smoke betraying their locality. A few miles below we met the ram Lioness and the transport Lady Pike, both of which had been badly cut up by the batteries and one man killed on the Lioness. The Lady Pike had sailed above the battery fire, days for some kind of a conveyance. As we passed the island we saw the blackened remains of the Sallie Ward. All on board, including ladies and children, with the exception of Lieut. Wing, of the 4th Wisconsin, pilot Lucas and a negro woman, have been sent to Jackson, Mississippi. One officer escaped.

Memphis, July 28—3 P. M., via Cairo, July 30.

The ram Queen of the West has arrived from Vicksburg. She left the flotilla on the 14th.

All but three of Farragut's fleet have gone down the river. David's fleet is now anchored off the mouth of the Yazoo. As the Queen was coming up the river she was attacked by rebels with four field guns at Carolina Landing, below Greenville, and several shots put through her. Thomas A. Spence was killed, and two or three wounded, among them Junius Brown, of New York.

Cairo, July 30.

We have news from Helena that Price's forces had attempted crossing the Mississippi, but only about forty cavalry had succeeded.

Jeff. Thompson was at Austin, fourteen miles this side of Helena. On Friday morning a force was sent after him, but he had skedaddled.

Gen. Curtis had seized and destroyed all the skiffs and flat-boats along the river. His troops are in fine health and spirits.

Washington, July 30, 11 p. m.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, and a delegation of other New Yorkers, waited on the president to-day, to urge the necessity of recruiting to fill up the old regiments before attempting to raise new ones. They assured him that the people were horrified at the idea of having a new army, with all its machinery of officers and all its heavy expenses visited on them for support, that could not be ready for active service for half a year yet, while the old army dwindled down and became too small for service. The president gave them little satisfaction on this point, but renewed his promise of immediate in-

fusion of new vigor into the prosecution of the war.

A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on the administration in favor of recruiting to fill up the old regiments first, and it is not improbable that some executive order may yet be secured on the subject.

The postage stamp currency business seems at last to be settled by Blair's contract with the American bank note company for stamps to be printed in the shape of small notes, of denominations of 3's, 5's 10's, 25's and 50's. Chase's tax stamps will also be in circulation before long.

Cairo, July 30.

The steamer Graham from St. Louis to-night, brings a report from Cape Girardeau that a fight was going on forty miles back of that place, a large rebel force having surrounded Col. Daniels' Wisconsin regiment. Preparations are being made to reinforce him.

Washington, July 30.

The president to-day commissioned the following named captains to be rear admirals on the retired list under the recent act to establish and equalize the grade of the navy: Charles Stewart, George C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, James Sweet, George W. Slow, Francis H. Gregory, Eli Sossolatte, Silas H. Stringham, Hiram Paudling.

The following named captains are to be rear admirals on the active list: L. M. Goldsboro, David G. Farragut, Samuel F. Dupont, A. H. Foote.

The law provides that rear admirals shall be selected by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, from those captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

The French steamer Berridion, from Port Royal, steamed past Fort Sumter into the harbor to-day, and is now anchored off the battery. The object of her visit is unknown.

Vicksburg, July 25—via Cairo, July 30.

Much is to be feared from the Yazoo country. A gentleman residing from that region assures me that the Star of the West, captured off Galveston by the rebels, is up this river, armed with twenty-two guns. She is iron-plated to a considerable extent. The J. L. Webb, a powerful ocean tug-boat, is also up that river, and has been fitted something in the style of the Sumpter. She is contrived as a ram also. They also have the tug Mobile, mounting one gun. The Star of the West and the Webb came up from New Orleans when that city was captured, bringing among other rebel plunder, one hundred and eight guns.

At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft, which is a perfect log against ascending boats. On the shore they have a battery. There are about thirty steamboats up the river.

WARRENTON, Va., July 30.

Col. Lloyd, of the 6th Ohio cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of Gen. Pope's order, arrested all the male inhabitants of the town and lodged them in the court house, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary from the fact that several left their homes, and it is supposed to join the guerrillas who infest the west side of the south fork, and in one instance captured the river pickets. A prominent secession farmer and his son, residing near Little Washington, left here yesterday for the mountains, taking horses, equipments and arms. Last night our pickets fired on two guerrillas in that vicinity, supposed to be the farmer and son.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Information has been received at the state department from Charles M. Proctor, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, by order of the commander of the French forces at that place the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th instant, be blockaded by a French naval force, and that the blockade would be maintained until there was a cessation of hostilities.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Boston, July 30.

The military prisoners at Fort Warren will be taken south to-morrow, to be exchanged for federal officers and soldiers; by the terms of an agreement recently made. They will embark on the steamer Ocean Queen for Fortress Monroe, which will land them at some point on the James river. Among the prisoners are Gen. Buckner, Tishman and Mackall, and some 60 or 70 other officers. The whole number of rank and file is about 200.

Nashville, July 29.

Special to Herald.—A rebel mail from Chattanooga has been captured. The letters contain valuable information. Beauregard has resigned and gone to the springs, in Alabama. Bragg is at Vicksburg, with 20,000, but is scarce of horses. An artillery company from Georgia could not be supplied with guns or horses, and parties are out buying and stealing them wherever they can be found. The rebel letters seized are from Tupelo, Miss., 60 miles south of Corinth. The writers are anticipating the early re-occupation of Tennessee by the rebel forces.

The rebels are reported to have evacuated Lebanon, with the intention to mass their troops for a sudden dash on Nashville.

Baxton, July 30.

Volunteers have been pouring in for the last three days at an unprecedented rate. The 18th reg't will be full this week, probably, the companies from Penobscot county being full to overflowing and several extra companies offering. The state has raised its full quota, and many companies have furnished a surplus.

Fort Monroe, July 29.

The mail boat arrived here this p. m., from Harrison's Landing. A move of some kind is hourly expected with the army. Yesterday Gen. McClellan issued orders for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice. It is thought that an attack by Gen. Jackson may be expected at any time, and it is not known whether he will attack Pope's or McClellan's army. It is the prevailing opinion in the army that an immediate movement is to be made, but few probably know where to find Gen. Jackson, as the rebels say he takes what men he wants and goes where he likes, and does as he chooses with them.

The Elm City has just come down from City Point with about 380 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond. They left about 400 at Richmond who will be down in a few days which will close the list of this class of prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 26th have been received, and contain no news of any importance. They are nearly all taken up with extracts from northern papers.

Times special, from Memphis 28th, says that late advices from the south, by rebel sources, are important.

Their iron-clad gun-boats, built in England, and fully equipped, have arrived off Mobile harbor. Three more are on the way. These constitute a fleet ordered by the southern confederacy, to be purchased in Europe. They amount from 10 to 30 guns each, and are said to be mailed with six inch iron.

The blockade was run openly by dint of superior strength and weight of metal.

Mobile Bay is considered open to the world with the support of her newly acquired power.

New York, July 31.

The Herald's Harrison Landing correspondent, of the 29th, says last evening the pickets of Averill's brigade, while stationed on the New Market road, near St. Mary's Church, were surprised by two deserters from the enemy coming in. Both of the deserters are New Yorkers. These men were of the 10th Virginia cavalry, and were captured from our army during the recent battles, and in order to obtain a chance to escape, took the rebel oath and enlisted in the above named regiment. They report that the rebels at the fight at Malvern Hill were panic-stricken and returned to Richmond. They could not be rallied in the reason for not following our troops.

The Herald's Washington dispatch

It, against Carlos Brown, Lucie
Edward Inman, Manly M. Moon,
Joseph T. Talbot, Milwaukee and

[illegible]

...ately, young man being man
of Wisconsin, is known as
west quarter, and the west half
of section number twenty
number one (2) north of range
third, containing two hundred and
sixty such and such parts thereof
satisfy and judgment and the
...Dated at Sheriff's office, June
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin.
...ts.)

SHERIFF - ROCK COUNTY.
...goss against Dotsey Pratt.
...to Dotsey Pratt the above nam-

summoned and required to answer this action, which has this day of the clerk of the circuit court of the city of Janesville said county herewith served on you, and to answer to said complaint on the office in said city, within twenty of this summons on you, exclusive service, and if you fail to answer within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff apply to the court for relief do. -Dated April 10th, 1902.
T. CASBODAY & GILHIS,
Pl's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

the defendants above named, and
 summoned and required to answer
 this action, of which a copy is
 to you, and serve a copy of your
 return, at their office; in Excelator
 within twenty days after the ser-
 vice of the day of such service, and if
 the complaint be not answered, and if
 the court for the relief demanded
 May 21, 1862.

W. D. & MILLER, Plm's Attys.

HEE, LYNDE & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Ordinance
...ing at Large of Cattle, Horses,
... in the City of Janesville.
...on Council of the City of Janes-
...ollows:

...eas, hinds or sheep shall hereafter
...as, in any of the streets, high-
... public grounds of said city, ...
... the same, ...

the above named animals shall running at large, in violation of this ordinance, in violation of the city of Jacksonville, as a penalty two dollars for each and every such violation.

and shall appear and release said mortgage within six days from the date hereinafter made public. If the owner, by said pound keeper or otherwise, giving two days' notice to the owner, does not daily in proper public place, to be determined by the publishing notice in at least three public places therein shall state the time and a particular description of the goods to be sold; and in case the owner or owner to said pound keeper and reseller shall be the duty of such pound owner or owner of the lotteded neglect in notifying said owners thereof, at such sale, at the sale

of June 1862.
J. BODWELL, DOB, Mayor.
City Clerk. jeldsw

of Wisconsin.
JUST FOR ROCK COUNTY.
First Monroe Atkinson and Jane
E. Atkinson,
in full view of the judgment of fore-
rendered in the above entitled ac-
of June, 1862, in favor of the
Bill and against the defendants
offer for sale and sell, at public
order, on the steps in front of the

1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1862,
 took in the forenoon of that day,
 and mortgaged premises, to wit:
 one lot of land situate in the city
 of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
 numbered as lot number one hundred
 (7) in Smith, Bailey & Stone's ad-
 dition to the city of Janesville, according
 to the plat thereof, unless the amount due on
 said note shall be paid before the time
 of the expiration of said term.
 S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 Attest,
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BURT—ROCK COUNTY.
JAMES E ECOTT and others.
Assignment of sale and foreclosure in
and on the 12th day of June, 1862,
in the law direct, on the sidewalk
Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of
Anty, ou

DAY OF JULY, 1862,
Foreclosure of that day, the premises
Assignment as follows, to wit: all that
of land, situate, lying and being
and, Rock county and state of Wis-
scribed as follows, to-wit—it be-
longing part of the southeast quar-

ward north, of Range Administration in the center of the Junction being the southeast corner of a mining, thence east in the center thence north at right angles to the road, thence west five rods to a distant corner of said John Cummings place on the east line of said John Cummings place, beginning, containing 12 1/2 acres, to-wit:

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
Rock County, Wis.
Jel437w

COUNT, ROCK COUNTY.
Jel437w
Edwin C. Frink,

rention issued out of and under
rent court for Rock county, to ma
ed upon and shall sell at public
t bidder, cu

1ST OF AUGUST, A D 1862,
clock in the afternoon of that day,
he circuit court room, on Main
of Janesville, in said county, the
the right, title and interest which
G Frink, had on the 21st day of
or any time thereafter, in and to
ed premises situate in the village
in the county of Rock and state
as follows: a part of the north-
number twenty-eight (28), in

(3) north, if range number four
as follows—commencing at a
the Big Foot and Madison road,
fifty-seven and one half feet in
from the northeast corner of
the John Wynn and wife to H B
being the southeast corner of land
H and wife to D O Babcock, thence
feet thirty minutes west along the
line and formerly owned by D O Bab-
cock links, thence north four de-
and one half feet to a board fence
now stands the store formerly own-
ed by a store formerly direc-
to the place of beginning, except-
of land lying south of a line com-

line of said premises, opposite
rner of H B Johnson's store, and
a sidewalk to the center of the
road.—Dated June 20th, 1892.
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
Atty. Jc26d7w

Foreclosure Sale.
FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Complaint, against William B Hick-
ockwell, Samuel B Johnson, Eli-
jah Sharpe and — Sharpe wife of
George Ormsby, Harriet L Ormsby,
Trustees of Rollot College, Richard
Lee wife of Edward Palguy. Assn II

...the virtue of a Judgment of the circuit court of Rock, made in the above and under the direction of the subject, at the circuit court room in the the county of Rock and state of

11th DAY of SEPTEMBER,
A. D., 1862,
 ...on that day, the following being in the county of Rock and and known and described as fol-

(6), six (0), seven (7), eight (8),
even (11) and twelve (12), in black
block two (2); also Iota five (5), six
(6), nine (9) and eleven (11) and
one (1); all of blocks three (3), 20
(20), (41); all being in Blackwell's ad-
[now city] of Beloit, according to
the same; also the northeast quar-
ter of section twenty-six (26),
and twelve (12) east, all being in the
Beloit Term. cash.—Dated at Sher-
burne, A. T. 1862.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County.

Attest, }
J. S. M.